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wolfsbane (woolfs'bān) 1. *Arnica*. 2. *arnica*. 3. *Aconitum napellus*. 4. *aconite*.

Wo-li-nel-la (wo'li-nel'ə) [M.J. *Wolin*, American bacteriologist] a genus of gram-negative, anaerobic, helical, curved or straight, rod-shaped bacteria of the family Bacteroidaceae, motile with a polar flagellum, found in cattle and the human oral cavity.

W. rec'ta *Campylobacter rectus*.

W. succino'genes a species found in the bovine rumen. Called also *Vibrio succinogenes*.

Woll-as-ton's doublet (wool'əs-tənz) [William Hyde *Wollaston*, English physician, 1766–1828] see under *doublet*.

Wol-man disease (wol'mən) [Moshe *Wolman*, Israeli neuropathologist, born 1914] see under *disease*.

Wo-mack procedure (wo'mak) see under *procedure*.

womb (wōm) the uterus.

Wood's light (filter, glass) (woodz) [Robert Williams *Wood*, American physicist, 1868–1955] see under *light*.

Wood's sign (woodz) [Horatio Charles *Wood*, American physician and pharmacologist, 1874–1958] see under *sign*.

wood-chuck (wood'chuk) *Marmota monax*, a large, fat, brown rodent of northeastern North America, sometimes a natural reservoir of the plague. Called also *groundhog*.

wool (wool) [L. *lana*] 1. the hair of sheep. Called also *lana*. 2. by extension, any material existing as fine threads.

lumpy w. dermatophilosis in sheep.

Wool-ner's tip (wool'nərz) [Thomas *Woolner*, English sculptor and poet, 1825–1892] tuberculum auriculare.

word sal-ad (wərd sal'əd) a meaningless mixture of words and phrases characteristic of advanced schizophrenia; called also *schizophasia*.

Wo-rin-ger-Ko-lopp disease (syndrome) (vo'rīn-zhār' ko-lop') [Frédéric *Woringer*, French dermatologist, 1903–1964; P. *Kolopp*, French dermatologist, 20th century] pagetoid reticulosis; see under *reticulosis*.

work (W) (wərk) in physics, the force applied to an object times the distance traveled in the direction of the force. The SI unit of work is the joule.

work-up (wərk'əp) the procedures done to arrive at a diagnosis, including history taking, laboratory tests, x-rays, and so on.

World Health Or-ga-ni-za-tion (WHO) an agency of the United Nations, devoted to attainment of the highest level of health by all peoples of the world; the permanent secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

worm (wərm) [L. *vermis*] 1. any of the soft-bodied, naked, elongated invertebrates of the phyla Platyhelminthes, Annelida, Acanthocephala, and Aschelminthes. See also *helminth*. 2. *vermis*.

barber's pole w. *Haemonchus contortus*.

bilharzia w. *Schistosoma*.

bladder w. 1. *cysticercus*. 2. *coenurus*.

case w. *Echinococcus*.

cayor w. the larva of *Cordylobia anthropophaga*.

dragon w. *Dracunculus medinensis*.

eel w. nematode.

eye w. any of various parasitic nematodes that infest the conjunctivae and conjunctival glands or sacs of humans or other animals; see *Loa loa*, *Onchocerca*, and *Telazia*.

flat w. plathyhelminth.

fleece w. wool maggot.

giant kidney w. *Diectophyma renale*.

guinea w. *Dracunculus medinensis*.

heart w. *Dirofilaria immitis*.

horshair w. *Gordius*.

kidney w. *Diectophyma renale*.

lung w. see *lungworm*.

maw w. *Ascaris*.

meal w. mealworm.

Medina w. *Dracunculus medinensis*.

nodular w. any nematode of the genus *Oesophagostomum*.

palisade w. *Strongylus equinus*.

pork w. *Trichinella spiralis*.

round w. nematode.

scour w. a parasitic worm that causes diarrhea (scours) in ruminants, such as a nematode of one of the genera *Cooperia*, *Nematodirus*, *Ostertagia*, or *Trichostrongylus*.

screw w. see *screwworm*.

serpent w. *Dracunculus medinensis*.

spinyheaded w. acanthocephalan.

stomach w. any parasitic worm that lives in the stomach of an animal, such as species of *Haemonchus*, *Ostertagia*, and *Teladorsagia*.

thorny-headed w. acanthocephalan.

tongue w. pentastome.

trichina w. *Trichinella*.

wire w. *Haemonchus contortus*.

Worm-ley's test (worm'lēz) [Theodore George *Wormley*, American chemist, 1826–1897] see under *test*.

worm-wood (wərm'wood) a plant of the genus *Artemisia*, especially *Artemisia absinthium* (common wormwood), which yields the extract used to make absinthe.

Woulfe's bottle (woolfs) [Peter *Woulfe*, English chemist, 1727–1803] see under *bottle*.

wound (wōnd) [L. *vulnus*] an injury or damage, usually restricted to those caused by physical means with disruption of normal continuity of structures. Called also *injury* and *trauma*.

aseptic w. one which is not infected with pathogens.

blowing w. open pneumothorax.

contused w. nonpenetrating w.

incised w. one made by a cutting instrument.

lacerated w. laceration.

nonpenetrating w. one in which there is no disruption of the skin but there is injury to underlying structures. See also *contusion*.

open w. one that communicates with the atmosphere by direct exposure.

penetrating w. one caused by a sharp, usually slender object, such as a nail or ice pick, which passes through the skin into the underlying tissues. Called also *puncture w.*

perforating w. a penetrating wound which extends into a viscus or bodily cavity.

puncture w. penetrating w.

septic w. one that is infected with pathogens.

seton w. one which enters and exits on the same side of the injured part.

subcutaneous w. one which involves only the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

sucking w. a penetrating wound of the chest through which air is drawn in and out. See also *open pneumothorax*.

tangential w. an oblique glancing wound which results in one edge being undercut.

W-plas-ty (plas'te) a technique in plastic surgery used mainly in the repair of straight scars that require the redistribution of tension. It consists of excising a series of consecutive small triangular areas of tissue on each side of the wound or scar and imbricating the resultant triangular flaps.

wrapping (rap'ing) the act or process of putting a cover around a thing.

fundic w. fundoplication.

Wright blood group (rīt) [*Wright*, surname of the English propositus first reported on in 1953] see under *blood group*.

Wright's stain (rīts) [James Homer *Wright*, American pathologist, 1869–1928] see *Stains and Staining Methods*, under *stain*.

Wright's syndrome (rīts) [Irving Sherwood *Wright*, American physician, born 1901] see under *syndrome*.

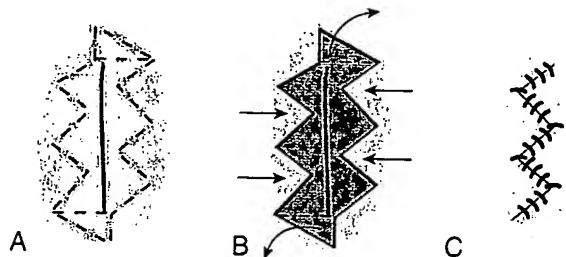
Wris-berg's cartilage, etc. (ris'bərgz) [Heinrich August *Wrisberg*, German anatomist, 1739–1808] see *cartilago cuneiformis*, *ganglia cardiaca*, *ligamentum meniscomemorale posterius*, *nervus intermedius*, *nervus cutaneus brachii medialis*, and *tuberculum cuneiforme*.

wrist (rist) 1. carpus, defs. 1 and 3. 2. articulatio radiocarpalis.

SLAC w. a wrist affected by scapholunate advanced collapse (SLAC).

tennis w. tenovaginitis of the tendons of the wrist in tennis players.

wrist-drop (rist'drop) a condition resulting from paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand and fingers. Called also *carpopothesis* and *drop band*.



■ W-plasty. (A), lines of excision; (B), removal of triangular end flaps and apposition of segments; (C), after suturing.

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Medical Encyclopedia: Port-wine stain

URL of this page: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/001475.htm>

Alternative names

Nevus flammeus

Definition

A port-wine stain is a vascular birthmark consisting of superficial and deep dilated capillaries in the skin which produce a reddish to purplish discoloration of the skin.

Causes, incidence, and risk factors

Port-wine stains (PWS) are present at birth. The incidence is 3 out of 1,000 people. Port-wine stains occur most often on the face but can appear anywhere on the body. Early stains are usually flat and pink in appearance. As the child matures, the color may deepen to a dark red or purplish color.

The presence of PWS can cause emotional and social problems for the affected person because of their cosmetic appearance. Port-wine stains that involve the upper and lower lids (trigeminal distribution) may be associated with the development of glaucoma.

PWS may be one of a group of symptoms and signs in which case it is considered to be part of a syndrome such as Sturge-Weber syndrome or Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome.

Symptoms

- lesion is usually present at birth
- newborn infant with a flat pink to purplish lesion on skin
- most commonly seen on face and neck (but may occur on trunk or extremities)
- older child with a slightly more reddish to purplish lesion, flat to slightly raised
- adult with darkly red to purplish lesion

Signs and tests

Your physician can usually diagnose a port wine stain based entirely upon its appearance. In unusual cases, a skin biopsy may be needed to confirm the diagnosis. Depending on the location of the birthmark and other associated symptoms, your physician may choose to order a measurement of intraocular pressure or X-ray of the skull.

Treatment

Many treatments have been tried for port-wine stains including freezing, surgery, radiation, and tattooing. Lasers have made the biggest impact on treatment, because they are the sole method of destroying the cutaneous capillaries without significant damage to the overlying skin.

The flashlamp pumped dye laser, a yellow light laser, has been the most successful at destroying stains in infants and young children. Two other yellow light lasers, the copper vapor and krypton laser, have been used successfully in adults. The neodymium-YAG laser is used to treat thick, nodular, deep purple port-wine stains.

Support Groups

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Expectations (prognosis)

Treatment of infants with the flashlamp pumped dye laser generally produces marked improvement in appearance. Stains on the face respond better than those on the trunk or limbs. Older stains may be more difficult to treat.

Complications

Hypertrophy (increased tissue mass) of the stains may occasionally produce deformity and increasing disfigurement.

Calling your health care provider

All birthmarks should be evaluated by the health care provider during a routine examination.

Update Date: 10/27/2003

Updated by: Jeffrey Drayer, M.D., Dermatologist, Los Angeles, CA. Review provided by VeriMed Healthcare Network.



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Tattooed Maori, New
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*By courtesy of the New
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permanent mark or design made on the body by the introduction of pigment through ruptures in the skin. Sometimes the term is also loosely applied to the inducement of scars (cicatrization). Tattooing proper has been practiced in most parts of the world, though it is rare among populations with the darkest skin colour and absent from most of China (at least in recent...

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Scythian burial site in a dry valley opening on the Bolshoy Ulagan River valley in Kazakstan. The site, which consists of five large and nine smaller burial